

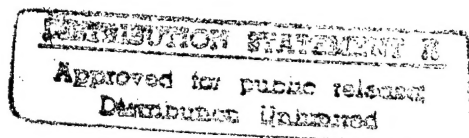
**A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CURRENT
INDOCHINESE ISSUES**

November 1987

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Author: Tuyet Cosslett

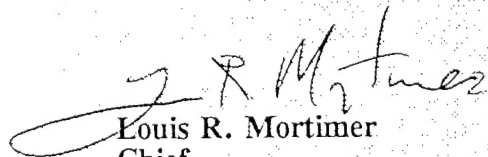


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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE			Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.				
1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave Blank)	2. REPORT DATE Nov 1987	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Final		
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE A Selective, Annotated Bibliography on Current Indochinese Issues			5. FUNDING NUMBERS	
6. AUTHOR(S) Ronald Cima Russell Ross Tuyet Cosslett				
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Federal Research Division Library of Congress Washington, DC 20540-4840			8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) N/A			10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER	
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Prepared under an Interagency Agreement				
12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.			12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE	
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) This bibliography provides selective annotations of open-source material on two current Indochina-related issues: Thailand's political strategy of solving the Cambodian question, and the tactics and organization of Khmer Laotian resistance groups. The bibliography was prepared monthly and incorporates serials and monographs arranged alphabetically by author and title within each section.				
14. SUBJECT TERMS Indochina Insurgencies Cambodia Thailand			15. NUMBER OF PAGES 6	
			16. PRICE CODE	
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT UNCLASSIFIED	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE UNCLASSIFIED	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT UNCLASSIFIED	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT SAR	

PREFACE

This bibliography provides selective annotations of open-source material on three current Indochina-related issues:

- * Thailand's political strategy for solving the Cambodian question
- * tactics and organization of Khmer/Laotian resistance groups
- * the war in Cambodia

This bibliography incorporates serials and monographs received in the previous month and is part of a continuing series on the above subjects.

Entries are arranged alphabetically by author or title. Library of Congress call numbers, where appropriate, are included to facilitate the recovery of works cited.

GLOSSARY

ANS	Armee Nationale Sihanoukiste (Sihanoukist National Army)
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CGDK	Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea
DK	Democratic Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge)
FUNCINPEC	National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia
KCP	Khmer Communist Party
KPNLF	Khmer People's National Liberation Front (Son Sann)
KPRAF	Khmer People's Revolutionary Armed Forces
KR	Khmer Rouge (Pol Pot)
KUFNCD	Khmer United Front for National Construction and Defense (PRK)
<u>Naeo Na</u>	<u>Progressive</u> [lit: moving in new directions]
PAVN	People's Army of Vietnam
PCCS	Provisional Central Committee for Salvation (KPNLF)
PERMICO	Permanent Military Committee for Coordination (KPNLF and ANS)
PRK	People's Republic of Kampuchea
PRPK	People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, aka KPRP (Khmer People's Revolutionary Party)
RTG	Royal Thai Government

Siam Rat

SPK

· SRV

Su Anakhot

Thai Nation

News Agency of the PRK

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Forward [lit: going toward the
future]

1. THE WAR IN CAMBODIA

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"AFP Reports Delay in Troop Withdrawal." Agence France-Presse, 8 October 1987. In FBIS (East Asia), 8 October 1987, p. 45.

According to an informed Vietnamese source, the partial Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia will take place in mid-November at the earliest, instead of the end of October as scheduled. The reason for the delay is the difficulty in replacing Vietnamese units with Cambodian army units in certain sensitive areas. The Vietnamese source indicates that "We now have to deploy Cambodian soldiers in the front line on all fronts and 1988 will be decisive in this respect because we will again pull out a large number of our troops next year." The source adds that Vietnam will withdraw "some 20,000" troops in 1987. In the past, Hanoi has said that it pulled out 10,000 each year.

Hiebert, Murray. "Peace or Propaganda?." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hongkong), Vol. 138, No. 43, 22 October, 1987, p. 35. HC411.F18

The five-point peace plan--announced on October 8, 1987, by the Phnom Penh government--offers Prince Norodom Sihanouk a high state position in the Hanoi-supported Cambodian regime. This is interpreted by some analysts as a move to encourage the prince to return to Cambodia and split with the CGDK. The plan includes the holding of elections in the presence of foreign observers and the establishment of a coalition government "to build a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral and non-aligned Cambodia." The addition of the word "neutral" to the old expression "non-aligned" is noticed as an interesting change by US analysts. Phnom Penh also considers possible roles for the leaders and groups of the opposition, with the exception of Pol Pot and his closest associates who include his wife Khieu Ponnary, Ieng Sary and his wife Ieng Thirith, and Noun Chea.

"Mochtar: Vietnamese Troop Pullout Secondary Issue." Indonesian Observer (Jakarta), 5 September 1987, p. 1.

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In his weekly press meeting, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja emphasizes that it is less important to believe in the complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal in 1990 than to create the conditions for Hanoi to pull out earlier. He also reiterates ASEAN's solidarity and unity on the "cocktail party" proposal and other issues regarding Cambodia.

"Moscow's Pick-Me-Up." Asiaweek (Hongkong), Vol. 13, No. 37, 13 September 1987, pp. 14-15. DS1.A715

The article focuses on the increasing role of the Soviet Union in finding a political solution to the Cambodian war. The idea of "national reconciliation", advocated by the Heng Samrin government on August 27, 1987, was apparently the result of a meeting between Genrikh Kieriev, director general of the Soviet Foreign Ministry and head of its newly created Department of Socialist Countries in Asia, and officials from Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. Also, in a significant move Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev recently declared that Cambodia constituted the main "obstacle" to the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. In the past, only China had stated this view. However, some analysts caution that there are limits to Moscow's power in putting the pressure on Hanoi to accept a compromise.

Pomonti, Jean-Claude. "Sihanouk-Hun Sen Meeting To Take Place in France." Le Monde (Paris) in French, 25-26 October 1987, p. 4. In FBIS (East Asia) 27 October 1987, p. 22.

According to reliable sources, Prince Sihanouk in a message to his son indicates that Romanian President Ceausescu has asked him to forgo the meeting with Hun Sen. Adopting the Chinese position, Ceausescu told Sihanouk that Vietnam should withdraw its troops from Cambodia "at the same time as, and not after the formation of a four-party government of national reconciliation." However, the prince is determined to pursue his peace efforts, and Le Monde reports that the French Government is going to help him. On November 9, 1987, French Foreign

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Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond will consult with Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja at the Quai d'Orsay in order to coordinate their effort and promote the Sihanouk-Hun Sen dialogue.

"Princely Sums." Economist (London), Vol. 305, No. 7520, 17 October, 1987, p. 44 HG11.E2

The article tries to explain the reasons for Prince Sihanouk's invitation to Hun Sen to meet with him in France. The first factor is attributed to the prince's quixotic nature. A more optimistic argument holds that Sihanouk's ploy is to break away from the Khmer Rouge and rally all the other factions to the Cambodian cause. The Phnom Penh government has already responded favorably with a five-point peace plan and offered the prince a high position in the state. The future of the Khmer Rouge remains a problem. The article notes that the US Congress has appropriated \$5 million to the non-communist factions of the CGDK in FY 1987, which is "hardly enough to shake the Khmer Rouge supremacy."

"Sino-Soviet Ties Stymied by Kampuchea." Bangkok Post, 7 August 1987, p. 6.

Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Ma Yuzhen states that Moscow's support for the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia is a "burning problem" and the biggest obstacle to the normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and China. He adds that there has been "no substantive change" in the Soviet attitude towards Cambodia or Afghanistan, as expected after Mikhail Gorbachev made his Vladivostok policy speech in July 1986. The Chinese spokesman offers those comments two days before China resumes talks with the Soviet Union on the border issues.

Tasker, Rodney. "Cocktail-Party Conflict." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hongkong), Vol. 137, No. 36, 3 September 1987, p. 32. HC411.F18

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The differences among ASEAN members on the "cocktail party" meeting between the Cambodian warring factions disappoint and annoy Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja who thought he had achieved a diplomatic breakthrough. A Jakarta Post editorial on August 19, 1987, also expressed Indonesia's frustration with the prolonged conflict and accused Thailand of making the Cambodian war into a "profitable business" and of aligning itself with China, which Jakarta still considers as a threat to Southeast Asian stability. However, in his press conference the Indonesian foreign minister stresses that ASEAN unity will prevail over those differences.

"Thai Air Force on MiGs in Laos, Kampuchea." Defense & Foreign Affairs Daily (Washington), Vol. 16, No. 139, 23 July 1987, p. 1.

Thai Air Force Secretary Sommot Suntharawet explains that Thailand is seeking six additional F-16s because "we must have more" to counter the Soviet MiGs in Cambodia and Laos. The secretary discloses that an Air Force Group was set up in Phnom Penh and equipped with MiG-21s which were later moved from Pochentong Airport to Bien Hoa airfield in Vietnam due to sabotage caused by the Cambodian resistance forces. For the past two years 100 Cambodian pilots received their training in the Soviet Union, of whom 40 could not fly because of lack of skills. Laos is reported to have 26 MiG-21s which are based at the Vientiane airport opposite Thailand's Nong Khai province. The Thai secretary does not believe that Moscow has sent MiG-23s to Vietnam.

Vinogradov, B. "Prospects Evaluated for Cambodian Settlement." Izvestiya (in Russian), 14 October 1987, p. 5. In FBIS (Soviet Union), 15 October 1987, pp. 38-39.

This report from Phnom Penh states that the prospects for resolving the Cambodian conflict "appear to be better now than they have ever been in the last 8 years." The author takes note of the PRK Government's policy of national reconciliation, the accord reached in Ho Chi Minh City

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between Vietnam and Indonesia, and Phnom Penh's willingness to offer Prince Sihanouk a high position in the government. The article also mentions the sixth withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia that will take place in November in the presence of foreign observers for the first time. It concludes that "a complete withdrawal could be carried out even earlier than 1990," provided there is no threat of an armed attack on Cambodia, and "this would create the conditions" for organizing the elections and a coalition government.